

CAP

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and caprice,
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice.
If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from
the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice
or pique of the bishop, to build, under pain of sequestration.

Pope.

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er caprice or folly reigns.
All the various machines and utensils would now and then
play odd pranks and caprices, quite contrary to their proper
structures, and design of the artificers.

Bentley.

CAPRICIOUS, *adj.* [capriciosus, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; hum-
ourful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from capricious.] Whimsically; in a
manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from capricious.] The quality of be-
ing led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although
he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince
of capriciousness, inconstancy, or ill design.

Swift.

CAPRICORN, *n. f.* [capricornus, Lat.] One of the signs of the
zodiac, the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in Capricorn be of fifteen hours, the
day consequently must be of nine. *Notes to Cæsar's Mantua.*

CAPRIOLE, *n. f.* [French. In horsemanship.] Caprioles are
leaps *à la prima*, or such as a horse makes in one and the
same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner,
that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he jerks or
strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A capriole is
the most difficult of all the high manege, or raised airs. It is
different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not throw
his hoofs; and from a *balotade* in that he does not jerk out in
a *balotade*.

Farrier's Dict.

CAPSTAN, *n. f.* [corruptly called capstern; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cy-
linder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly
to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the capstan, is also new.

Raleigh's Essays.

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a capstan anchors weigh.

Swift.

CAPSTAN, *adj.* [capstans, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first
into a capstular reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again
into the neck.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAPSTULATE, *adj.* [capstula, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this
agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and capstulated in their
husks.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The heart lies immured, or capstulated, in a cartilage, which
includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain.

Derham.

CAPTAIN, *n. f.* [captain, Fr.]

1. A chief commander.

Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A captain! these villains will make the name of captain as
odious as the word occupy; therefore captains had need look to
it.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.

The grim captain, in a fury tone,
Cries out, pack up, ye rascals, and be gone.

Dryden.

3. The Rhodian captain, relying on his knowledge, and the
lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the
guards.

Arbutnot on Coins.

4. It was anciently written *captain*.

And evermore their cruel captain
Sought with his rascal routs to inclose them round.

Fairly 2.

5. Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an
army.

6. Captain Lieutenant. The commanding officer of the colonel's
troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as
youngest captain.

CAPTAINRY, *n. f.* [from captain.] The power over a certain
district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for captainries of counties,
nor no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops.

Spenser on Ireland.

CAPTAINSHIP, *n. f.* [from captain.]

1. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend
to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment.

Wotton.

2. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore to please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The captainship.

Shakespeare, Timon.

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain dis-
trict.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended
and usurped captainships.

Davies on Ireland.

CAP

CAPTATION, *n. f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catch-
ing favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of
those dresses, or popular captations, which some men use in their
speeches.

King Charles.

CAPTION, *n. f.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking
any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS, *adj.* [captivus, Fr. captivus, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take
care, that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by cap-
tious or fallacious ways of talking with him.

Locke.

2. Insidious; enflaming.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry captious and
tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY, *adv.* [from captious.] In a captious manner;
with an inclination to object.

Use your words as captivously as you can, in your arguing on
one side, and apply distinctions on the other.

Locke.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from captious.] Inclination to find fault;
inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces
misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage.

To CAPTIVATE, *v. a.* [captivus, Fr. captivus, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill befoming is it in thy less,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woe, whom fortune captivates?

Shakespeare, H. VI.

That hath by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands captive.

Henry VI. He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational
sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, to cap-
tivate.

K. Charles.

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would cap-
tivate or disturb them.

Locke.

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so captivates him with her ap-
pearance, that he gives himself up to her.

3. To enslave; with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and captivate their under-
standings to mistake, falsehood and error.

Locke.

CAPTIVATION, *n. f.* [from captivate.] The act of taking one
captive.

CAPTIVE, *n. f.* [captivus, Fr. captivus, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the captives,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

This is no other than that forced respect a captive pays to
his conqueror, a slave to his lord.

Rogers.

Free from shame
Thy captives: I ensure the penal claim.

Pope's Odyssey.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not captive to him.

Shakespeare.

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was captive to the cruel victor made.

Dryden.

3. One charmed, or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

Grossly grew captive to his honey words.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

CAPTIVE, *adj.* [captivus, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept
in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the captive souls inclose.

Dryden, Æn. vi.

To CAPTIVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was used formerly
with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.

To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew.

Fairly 2. b. ii.

Oft leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else captiv'd.

Milton's Agonist.

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which captives all things, sets me free.

Dryden.

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet, mistress of herself, devis'd,
How the vagrant might intrail,

Prior.

And captive him, who captives all.

CAPTIVITY, *n. f.* [captivitas, Fr. captivitas, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to ene-
mies.

This is the serjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
Against my captivity.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

There in captivity he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;
Rememb'ring mercy.

Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 344.

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his cap-
tivity, than in his greatest triumphs.

Dryden's Fæd. Dedicat.

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a
kind

CAR

kind of captivity of judgment; and though there be reason to
the contrary, not to listen unto it.

Hooker.

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought
into captivity to the obedience of Christ.

Decay of Piety.

When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to love
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wife,
Sink in the soft captivity together.

Addison's Cato.

CAPTOR, *n. f.* [from *capto*, Lat. to take.] He that takes a pri-
soner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, *n. f.* [capture, Fr. capture, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices used by birds, in the
investigation and capture of their prey.

Derham's Phys. Theol.

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED, *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as
with a hood.

They are differently culled and capuched upon the head
and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent.

CAPUCHIN, *n. f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and
hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks;
whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHARR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the
British *car*, a city.

Gibson's Camden.

CAR, *n. f.* [car, Welch; *karre*, Dut. *carre*, Sax. *carus*, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.
When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be fol-
lowed by a car loaded with Mr. Wood's money.

Swift.

2. In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory,
We with our stately preference glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant car.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heavenly cars,
And with thy daring folly burn the world.

Shakespeare.

And the gilded car of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantic stream.

Milton.

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
Every fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car.

Dryden.

CARABINE, *n. f.* [carabine, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm,
shorter than a fustil, and carrying a ball of twenty-
four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the
left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol
and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINIER, *n. f.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse carry-
ing longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on
foot.

Chambers.

CARACK, *n. f.* [caraca, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the
same with those which are now called *gallem*.

In which river, the greatest carack of Portugal may ride a-
float ten miles within the forts.

Raleigh.

The bigger whale like some huge carack lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play.

Waller.

CARACOLE, *n. f.* [caracole, Fr. from *carac*, Span. a snail.] An
oblique tread, traced out in semi-circles, changing from one
hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride some-
times in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt,
whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the
flank.

Farrier's Dict.

To CARACOLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CARAT, *n. f.* [carat, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four
equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains;
by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their
gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two *carats* of alloy,
both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*,
then this gold is said to be twenty-two *carats* fine.

Cocker.

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carats*, is more precious.

CARAVAN, *n. f.* [caravane, Fr. from the Arabic.] A troop
or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

Set forth
Their airy caravan, high over seas
Flying and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. c. 428.

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their
most holy Son, they sought him in the retines of their kin-
dred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims.

Taylor.

CARAVANSARY, *n. f.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the
Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the East-
ern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*.

Spektator, N° 289.

CAR

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravanfary*, enter-
tains the vagabond with only bare lodging.

Pope's Letters.

CA'RAVEL, *n. f.* [caravela, Span.] A light, round, old fashion-
ed ship, with a square poop, formerly used in
Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY, *n. f.* [carui, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into small segments, and
placed opposite on the stalks, having no footstalk; the petals of
the flowers are bifid, and shaped like a heart; the seeds are
long, slender, smooth, and furrowed. It is sometimes found
wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincoln-
shire. The seeds are used in medicine, and likewise in the
confectionary.

Miller.

CARBONADO, *n. f.* [carbonado, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.]

Meat cut cross, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of
me.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

To CARBONADO, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll fo *carbonado*
Your shanks.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

CARBUNCLE, *n. f.* [carbunculus, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold.

Par. Lost, b. ix.

It is commonly related, and believed, that a carbuncle does
shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its
name.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red
colour.

Woodward.

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a petulant fever, but there followed no carbuncle,
no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mafs of the blood not
being tainted.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Red blisters, rising on their paps, appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome twear.

Dryden.

CARBUNCLED, *adj.* [from carbuncle.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like holy Phœbus' car.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBUNCULAR, *adj.* [from carbuncle.] Belonging to a car-
buncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, *n. f.* [carbunculatio, Lat.] The blasting
of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat
or excessive cold.

Harris.

CARCANET, *n. f.* [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her carcanet.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.